UNIFORM CURRENCY-DOMESTIC EX-CHANGES-MR. RIVES' BILL.

In September, 1835, there appeared in the Globe, an article headed "IMPORTANT BANK ARRANGEMENT-THE BETTER CURRENCY."

The article commenced with a quotation from Mr. Taney's report of December, 1833,

The State banks can, I have no doubt, furnish a general circulating medium, quite as uniform in value as that which has been afforded by the Bank of the United States, probably more so. For it is well known, that, in some of the cities the branches of the bank have been in the habit, whenever they thought proper, of refusing to honor the notes of their own bank, payable at other branches, when they were not in discharge of a debt due to the United States." " The State banks can, I have no doubt, furnish a

It then quoted from the report of Mr. Woodbury, of December, 1834, as follows: Said

"The operations of the Treasury, through the ogen-cy of these (State) Banks, have proceeded, generally, with care, promptitude, and fidelity, even in the re-motest sections of the Union; and the general currency of the country has, in the mean time, greatly improved,

The Globe then announced that the period which furnished that better currency had arrived; and that it was to be found in the following arrangements, "voluntarily entered into by the deposite banks."

Bank of Burlington, Burlington, Verment This bankr edeems its notes of all denominations of panker edeems its notes of all denominations of fitty dollars and upwards, unlimitedly, at the Mer-chants' Bank in the City of New York. It also re-ceives on deposite the notes of such banks as are at par, either in New York, Philadelphia or Boston.

MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK, Albany. This Bank redeems all its notes of the denomination of fifty dollars and upwards, unlimitedly, at the Merchants' Bank in the City of New York. It also receives the notes of all banks which are at par in New York or Philadelphia.

York or Philadelphia.

Bank or America, New York. This bank will receive the notes of all the Deposite Banks situated north and east of that city, of the denomination of fifty dollars and upwards, on deposite, from Deposite Banks, which they may have received from the Receivers of sales of Public Lands.

MECHANICS BANK, New York. This bank will receive the notes of the two Deposite Banks in Boston, (the Commonwealth and Merchants',) they having arranged with this bank to redeem the same, of all denominations of five dollars and upwards.

minations of five dollars and unwards. GIRARD BANK, Philadelphia. This bank will re-

ceive from all the Deposite Banks, the notes of any and all the Deposite Banks north and east of Phila-delphia, which they may receive from the Public Land Receivers, of the denomination of fifty dollars and anyards. union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore.

bank redeems its notes unlimitedly, in New York, at the Merchants' Bank; and in Philadelphia, at the at the Merchants' Bank; and in Philadelphia, at the Philadelphia Bank; and it receives on deposite, and in payment of all dues, the notes of all good banks which are redeemed in those cities.

Bank of the Metraorolus, Washington. This bank redeems its notes, unlimitedly, in Philadelphia, at the Girard Bank; and in New York, at the Bank of America, Mechanics' Bank, and the Manhattan

Company. It receives on deposite the notes of all such banks as are at par in either of those cities. BANK OF VIRGINIA, Richmond. This bank redeems

its notes, unlimitedty, in Philadelphia, at the Girard Bank, and the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank; and in New York, at the Mechanics' Bank and Manhattan Company. It receives the notes of all banks, above the denomination of ten dollars, which redeem their notes in either of the above cities.

Bank of Augusta, Augusta. This hank redeems, at the Bank of America, in New York, such of its notes as may be received by the Receivers, of proceeds of sales of Public Lands.

Union Bank of Louistana, New Orleans. This pank will redeem, at the Bank of America, in New York, all its notes which may be received by Deposite Banks for all payments made on account of the Government. It will receive on deposite from the Receives of Public Lands, the notes of all such Deposite Banks as redeem the same in New York or

PLANTERS' BANK, Natchez. This bank has, in no instance since it became a selected bank, refused to receive from a Public Receiver, a note of any one of the Deposite Banks. It will continue to receive and eposite, from the Public Receivers, the notes of each and all the Deposite Banks, without regard to

Union Bank, Nashville. This bank issues but few notes which are not made payable upon their face, either at Philadelphia or New Orleans. It will receive in payment of all dues to the Government, the notes of all Deposite and other banks, which redeem the same either in New York or Philadel-

COMMERCIAL BANK, Cincinnati. This bank will redeem at the Girard Bank, in Philadelphia, all its notes of the denominations of fifty dollars and up-wards, which may be received by any Deposite Bank, to be placed to the credit of the United States. It will receive on deposite, from Public Receivers, the notes of all such deposite and other good banks, at Cincinnati, and its agency, at St. Louis, as redeem the same in New York of Philadelphia.

CLINTON BANK, Columbus. This bank will redeem at the Phoenix Bank, in New York, all its notes of may be received by any Deposite Bank from the Public Receivers. It will receive on deposite from the Public Receivers, the notes of all such deposite

and other good banks as redeem the same either in New York or Philadelphia. STATE BANK OF INDIANA, Indianapolis. This bank will redeem, at the City Bank in New York, any of its notes of the denomination of fifty dollars and upwards, which may be received by any Deposite Bank, from the Public Receivers. It will receive on deposite, from the Public Receivers, the notes of all such deposite and other good banks which redeem the same either in New York or Philadel-

STATE BANK OF INDIANA, Richmond Branch. This bank will redeem, at the Bank of North America, in Philadelphia, and the Merchants' Bank, in New York, all such notes of the denominations of fifty dollars and upwards, as may be received by any De-posite Bank from the Public Receivers. It will reive from the Public Receivers the notes of all such

ceive from the Public Receivers the notes of all such Deposite Banks as redeem the same either in New York or Philadelphia.

Bank or Michioan, Detroit. This bank will redeem, in the City of New York, through their agents, Messrs, John Ward & Co., all such of its notes of the denominations of fifty dollars and upwards, as may be received by any Deposite Bank from the Public Receivers. It will receive from the Public Receivers the notes of all such of the deposite and other good banks as redeem the same either in New

good banks as redeem the same either in New ork or Philadelphia.

Funners' AND MEGHANICS' BANK, Detroit. This mik will redeem, at the Bank of America, in New ork, all such of its notes of the denominations of dollars and upwards, as may be received by any cosite Bank from the Public Receivers. It will sive from the Public Receivers the notes of all it banks north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers,

and of such southern banks as redeem the same either in New York or Philadelphia, of the denominations of twenty dollars and upwards. MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK, Pitts-MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK, Pills-work. This bank will redeem, unlimitedly, such of a notes as may be received by any Deposite Bank, rom the Public Receivers, at the Commercial Bank in Philadelphia. It will receive on deposite, on ablic account, the notes of all such deposite or other od banks as redeem the same in New York or Windelphia, of the depositions. riadelphia, of the denominations of twenty dol-

lars and upwards. The Globe remarked, "these arrangements of the deposite banks afford the community facilities of immeasurable value," and makes "their notes, for public uses, equal to specie, in New York and Philadelphia, where they

are redeemed." The Globe also commented upon the liberality of the deposite banks, by extending the receipt of notes to all such as would engage to redeem them in New York and Philadephia, by which they were placed on the same footing in that respect as the deposite

banks There can be no doubt that this arrangement was vastly important, and afforded very extensive facilities to the community. Per-

sons going from one extreme end of the Republic to the other, had no difficulty in providing themselves with such bank paper as would be taken from them by receivers in payment of land.

In relation to DOMESTIC EXCHANGES, We find in Doc. H. of R., 24th Congress, 2d Session, No. 193, a "circular to banks," issued by Mr. WOODBURY in February, 1835, containing the operations of the deposite banks previously, the rates at which they made purchases and supplied bank checks in distant places, the notes of other banks received by each, &c., &c. From that we have selected the following banks:

MERCHANTS' BANK, Boston. The purchases and collections of Domestic Exchange by this Bank, from the 15th December, 1834, to the 14th February, 1835, have amounted to \$609,281

The Bank Checks which it has furnish-ed during this period, on other places, have amounted to

have amounted			264,97
		and collects Domest	
		s at the rates annex	
Massachusett	5.	District of Colu	mbia.
Salem,	1-4	Washington,	1-4
Newburyport,	do	Georgetown,	1.2
Taunton,	do	Alexaneria,	do
Beverly,	do	Virginia.	
Marblehead,	do	Richmond,	1.2
Plymouth,	do	Norfolk,	do
Dedham,	do	Frederiksburg.	3-4
Framington,	do	Peter-burg,	do
Danvers,	do	Lynchburg,	do
Worcester,	1.2	Kanawha,	do
New Bedford,	do	North Caroli	na.
Nantucket,	do	Wilmington,	1
Springfield,	do	All other places,	1 4 11
Wareham,	do	South Caroli	
Lowell,	do	Charleston,	1.2
Greenfield,	do	Columbia,	1
Fitchburg,	do	Camden,	1
Maine.	(FEWER)	Georgia.	
Portland,	1-2	Savannah,	1-2
Bath,	-3-4	Augusta,	3-4
Gardiner,	do		1
Hallowell,	do		1
Augusta,	do		i
Bangor,	do		i
New Hampshi			1
Portsmouth,	1-4		i
Exeter,	do		i
Dover,	do	Kentucky.	17
Concord,	1-2	Louisville,	3-4
Vermont.		Frankfort,	1
Burlington,	1-2	Lexington,	
Windsor,	do	Tennessee.	17.50
Brattleboro',	do	Nashville,	3-4
Rhode Island		Ohio.	
Providence,	1-4	Cincinnati,	1.2
Newport,	do	Chillicothe,	1
All other places,	1.2		i
Connecticut.	•	Mississippi.	
Hartford,	1.4	Natchez,	1.9
New Haven,	do	Port Gibson,	1.0
All other places,	1.2		i
New York.		Alabama,	2
City,	1-4	Mobile,	1-2
Brooklyn,	do		do
Albany,	do	Tuscaloosa, Huntsville,	do
Troy,	1-2		
Catskill,	do	Montgomery,	do
Hudson,	do	Missouri.	
Newburgh,	do	St. Louis,	
		Louisiana,	
All other places,	3-4	New Orleans,	1-2
New Jersey.		St. Francisville,	3-4
Newark,	1-4	Alexandria,	do
Rahway,	do	Woodville,	do
All other places,	1.2	Opelousas,	do
Pennsylvania		Michigan Terri	tory.
Philadelphia,	1.4	Detroit,	
Pittsburg, 1			
Maryland.		The state of the s	

Baltimore, BANK OF AMERICA, New York. This bank purchased and collected Domestic Exchange between the 1st of October, 1833, and the 1st of January, 1835, to the amount of \$11,059,249 It furnished checks on other places, within the same period, to the amount of

1,792,190 Between the 1st of January and the 12th of February, 1835, it purchased and collected Domestic Exchange to the amount of - 879,666
And it furnished checks on distant pla-1
ces, within the same period for - 77,824
This bank collects and purchases Domestic Ex-

change, on the fo	llowing	g places, at the rate	es an
Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Western part of State of N. York, All other places in the State, New Jersey, Philadelphia and neighboring towns,		Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Florida,	par do. do. 1-2 ½a1 do. 1 ½a1 la1 la1 la1

The Bank of America receives on deposite, the

G	notes of the following	ban	cs:			
	N	ere	York.			
	All the bills of the Cit	v Ba	nks.			
	Bank of Albany			#20	and upwa	r
	Mechanics' and Farm	ers'	Bank,			
	payable at Merchan		Bank,		all	
	New York State Bank			100	and upwa	r
	Commercial Bank, (al:	so, a	ll pay-			
	able at Bank of Am	eric	1,)	50	do	
	Bank of Lansinburgh,		The same	50	do	
	Bank of Troy, payat chanics' Bank,	ole a	t Me-)			
	Merchants' and Mecha	nics	Bank	100	and upwa	ır
	Farmers' Bank, Troy,			50	do	
	Troy City Bank,			100	do	
	Saratoga County Bank	c.		50	do	
	Hudson River Bank,				all	
	Dutchess County Bank				do	
	Bank of Poughkeepsic	2,			do	
	Bank of Newburgh,				do	
	Westchester County B	ank			do	
	Long Island Bank,				do	
	Brooklyn Bank,				do	
	Ce	nne	cticut.			
	Dham's Donk Hout	2.				

Dank of Newburgh, -			ao	
Westchester County Bank,			do	
Long Island Bank, -	-		do	
Brooklyn Bank, -			do	
Connecti	cut.			
Phoenix Bank, Hartford, pay	able			
at Mechanics' Bank, -		\$5 a	nd upw	ar
Middletown Bank, payable	at		630	
Mechanics' Bank, -		5	do	
Norwich Bank, -		5	do	
Stonington Bank, -		5	do	
New Haven Bank, payable	at			
City Bank,		5	do	
Mechanics' Bank, New Hav	ren.	1	200	
payable at Phoenix Bank,	-	5	do	
Bridgeport Bank, payable	at			
Mechanics Bank, -		5	do	
· New Jer	sey.		14	
Newark Banking and Insu	rance			

Mechanics Bank, -		5	do	
New Jer	sey.		196	
Newark Banking and Insu	rance			
Company		\$5 n	nd upw	ar
Mechanics' Bank, Newark,		5	dó	
State Bank, Newark, -		5	do	
Do. Morris, -		5	do	
Do. Elizabeth, -		5	do	
Do. New Brunswick,		5	do	
Trenton Banking Company,		5	do	
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bo	ente.		uo	
Rahway, -	ink,	5	do	
Orange Bank,		10		
			do	
Sussex Bank, -	200	10	do	
Commercial Bank, New Jer.	sey	10	do	
Belvidere Bank, -		10	do	
Princeton Bank, -		5	do	
Farmers' and Mechanics' Ba	nk.			
NewBrunswick, -		5	do	
Mechanics' and Manufactur	ers'			
Bank, Trenton, -		5	do	
Paterson Bank, -		5	do	
Farmers' and Merchants' Ba	ink.			
Middletown Point, -		10	do	

-		10	do	
lew Je	rsey	10	do	
		10	do	
2		5	do	
nics' F	Bank.		1000	
		5	do	
ufactt	irers'			
		5	do	
		5	do	
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-		10	do	
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Wash	ing.			
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	ants' Fother S Bostore, of E elphia land, I ks of Wasi	Boston, c, of Boston, elphia, land, Balti- ks of Phi-	New Jersey 10 10 10 10 10 nics' Bank, 10 11 15 15 16 17 18 18 19 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	New Jersey 10 do 1

Orleans, Union Bank of Tennessee,

wealth Bank, of New When payable at the Bk. America.

The notes of the Bank of America, of \$5, are re-ceived in deposite by the above-mentioned selected

GIRARD BANK, Philadelphia. This bank purchased and collected, during the year 1834, Domestic Exchange to the amount of Between the 1st of January, and the 14th of February, 1835, it has collected and purchased Domestic Exchange to the amount of

amount of - - 1
During the same period, it furnished checks on other places for -1.218.892 This bank receives on deposite the notes of most of the specie-paying banks in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Baltimore, New York, and the cities of the castern States; and collects and purchases Domestic Exchange on the following places, at the rates an-

nexed:			
Portland,	par	Savannah	3-4
Portsmouth	do	Mobile	1
Boston	do	New Orleans	1
Providence	do	Natchez	114
Hartford	do	St. Louis	11.2
Middletown	do	Nashville	1 1-4
New York	do	Louisville	11-4
Baltimore	do	Lexington	11-4
Washington	1-2	Cincinnati	114
Richmond	par a 1	Pittsburg	3-4
Norfolk	par a b	Buffaloe	1.9
Fayetteville	1	Utica	1-2
Charleston	34	Burlington	1-2
BANK OF	THE ME	TROPOLIS E	Cachingt

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, Washington. This bank purchased and collected Domestic Ex-changes, between the 15th of January, and the changes, between the 15th of January, and the 15th of February, to the amount of \$287,059 Within the same period it furnished checks on other places to the amount of 247,802 The bills purchased, and the checks furnished,

were all at par: they embraced almost every State in the Union.

This bank receives on deposite the notes of the

specie-paying banks in Maryland and Virginia; most of those of Pennsylvania; the notes of the banks of the cities of New York, Albany, and Boston; and occasionally the notes of Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Delaware, and some of the Southern and Western Banks.

BRANCH OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT MOBILE. Between the 1st of October, 1833, and the 1st of January, 1835, this Bank purchased Domestic Exchange to the amount of 1n the same period, it made collections on other places to the amount of 78,932 And drew checks on other places to the amount of 2565,199 2,565,199

The rate of exchange was, on New York, Boston, &c. 11 to 2 per cent. discount, for 60 days; on sight bills, equal to 1 to 1 per cent., allowing for the time bills, equal to 1 to 1 per cent., anowing for the time
the mail was going from one place to the other. On
New Orleans, 11 per cent. for 60 days; sight bills on
Montgomery and Tuscaloosa, 11 per cent.
The usual rate charged for checks is one-half per
cent. premium. This was the rate charged for the

cent. premium. This was the rate charged for the greater part of the checks mentioned in the above On all collections out of the city, a charge of 1

per cent. is made.

The Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama. at Mobile, receives on deposite the notes of the following Banks, viz:

The State Bank, and all the Branches.
The City Bank, New Orleans.
The Office of the Planters' Bank of Mississippi,

The Phœniz Bank, New York.
The Planters' Bank of Georgia, Savannah, payable at New York. able at New York.

The Bank of Mobile.
And, trom Receivers of Public Moneys only, the notes of the Planters' Bank of Mississippi, Natchez.

It is in compliance with the request of the Planters' Bank at Natchez, that its notes are taken on deposite from none except Receivers of Public Moneys. The notes of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama, at Mobile, are received on deposite by the following Banks, viz:

The City Bank, in New Orleans. The Planters' Bank and Branches, in Mississippi Such of the notes of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama as are made payable at New York, are received and redeemed by the Phonix Bank at New York, and by the Planters' Bank at Savannah. UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans This Bank purchased Domestic Exchange between the 1st November, 1833, and 31st De-cember, 1834, to the amount of \$3,441,106 \$3,441,106

It forwarded to its Branches for collec-

81,026	And to other Banks for collection
\$3,562,889	Total, This Bank purchased Foreign Exchange between the 1st of November, 1833, and 31st December, 1834, to the
1,750,000	amount of The checks furnished by it on New York between the 1st November,
3,685,460	1833, and 31st December, 1834, amounted to The purchases of Domestic Exchange made by this Bank between the 1st
744,060	and 31st January, 1835, amounted to The purchases of Foreign Exchange,

during the same period, were, on Paris, - - francs, On London, - pounds sterling, The checks furnished by it the same \$692,090 month amounted to The present rate for purchasing Domestic Bills on the Northern Atlantic Cities is, one-half of one

cent, and the interest. This Bank collects notes or drafts payable at-Any of its Branches in the State of Louisiana. Natchez, Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Manchester, Columbus, Monticello, Woodville, and Jackson, in Columbus,

he State of Mississippi.

Mobile, in the State of Alabama. The rate for collecting in all these places is one-

half per cent.
This Bank receives on deposite— The notes of all the Banks in the State of Louis-

The 5 and 10 dollar notes of the Agricultural

Bank of Natchez.

The 5 and 10 dollar notes of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama, at Decatur.
The 5 and 10 dollar notes of the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati. All the notes of the Union Bank of Tennessee made payable at the Bank of Louisian

The following Banks have engaged to redeem the 5 and 10 dollar notes of this Bank, payable at the Merchants' Bank of New York:

Agricultural Bank of Natchez. Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama, Deunion Bank of Tennessee, Nashville. Franklin Bank of Cincinnati.

This Bank has not yet completed its arrangements with the Banks located in the Cities on the scaboard. COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS,

This Bank purchased Domestic Exchange between the 4th and 31st January, 1835, to the the 4th and 31st January, 1838, to the amount of

During the same period, it furnished cheeks upon other places for

On the 31st of January, it had running to maturity Domestic Bills to the 406,042 amount of

The rates charged by this Bank are-Boston, Mass., 1 per cent. exch., exclusive of int. Portsmouth, N. H., do do do do New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Penn. do Washington, D. C. Washington, D. C. do
Richmond, Vir. do
Petersburg, Vir. do
Charleston, S. C. per cent.
Nashville, Tenn. do
Pittsburgh, Penn. do
Cincinnati, Ohio, do
Louisville Kv. do Cincinnati, Onio, do
Louisville, Ky. do
Natchez, Miss. 4 per cent.
Vicksburg, Miss. do
Woodville, Miss. do
Woodville, Miss. do
Mobile, Alabauna, do
Alexandria, La. do
Baton Rouge, La. do Concordia, La St. Francisville, La.

Some of the notes of this Bank are payable in New York, and are redeemable by the Bank of America PLANTERS' BANK OF MISSISSIPPI, Natchez

The purchases of Domestic Bills by this Bank, been the 10th and 26th of January, 1835, were
The amount of Checks furnished on other places, during the same period,

The Domestie Bill transactions of this Bank are very large, principally, it is believed, upon New Orleans; but partly upon the northern Atlantic cities. No tariff of rates has been received.

On the 25th of January, 1835, this Bank had, running to maturity, Domestic Bills to the amount of \$3,771,587

UNION BANK OF TENNESSEE, Nashville.

This bank purchased Domestic Exchange, between the 2d day of December, 1834, and the 3d of February, 1836, to the amount of \$767,963 Within the same period it supplied checks on other places to the amount of 363,013 The amount of Domestic Bills on hand, running to maturity, on the 3d of February, was 2,988,283

Rates charged by this bank for collecting on the

Natchez, M Vicksburg, Manchester,

Port Gibson,

Columbus, d St. Louis, Mo. Jackson, Tenn.

Columbia do Knoxville, do Decatur, Ala.

Louisville, Ky.

Lexington, do Cincinnati, Ohio Chillicothe, do Columbus, do Zanesville, do

Zanesville, do Buffalo, N. Y. Utica, do

Burlington, Vt.

Miss. 1-2

following places:

Portland, Maine,

Portland, Maine, par Portsmouth, N. H. do Boston, Mass. do Providence, R. I. do Hartford, Conn. do New Haven, do do New York, N. Y. do Baltimore, Md. do

Baltimore, Md. do Washington, D. C. do Richmond, Va. 1-2

Norforlk, do do Fredericksburg do do

Lynchburg, do do Wheeling, do par Fayetteville, N. C. 1a1 1

do

New Orleans, La. par

do 1-2

Orleans - - - 1 do
Checks at sight on Philadelphia 1 premium
Do do New Orleans 1-2 do

COMMERCIAL BANK, Cincinnati.

This bank purchased and collected domestic bills of

archange, between the 1st of Oct. 1833, and the 1st of Jan. 1835, to the amount of \$2,517,245 It furnished cheeks, during the same period, on other places, to the amount of 1,454,443 Between the 1st of January and the 14th of February, 1835, this bank purchased domestic exchange to the amount of 230,244 During the same period, it furnished its cheeks on other places to the amount of 216,243

checks on other places to the amount of 216,243

Bills at sight, collected and pur-chased at par; on time, at { per cent. discount.

Collections and purchases on time, at one-half percent. dis.
Purchases at sight, at par, to one-half per cent. discount.

Collections at 1 per cent. discount. Purchases at 1 per cent. discount.

Collections at one-fourth per

cent. discount, and purchases at one-half per cent. dis-

Collections and purchases at

one per cent. discount.

Baltimore.

Pittsburgh

York, or Baltimore.

Payable in Philadelphia, New

Washington City.

The subject of this tariff has been under conside-

ration for some time, and the rates are now perma-nently fixed by the Commercial Bank. No interest

is ever charged on purchases at sight, although the places drawn on are, in some cases, many days' jour-

ney distant.

This bank receives on deposite the bills of the se-

It also receives the bills of the Bank of Michigan,

and of numerous State institutions, from receivers of public moneys, for the credit of the Treasurer of

The extent, geographically, to which this bank

receives on deposite the bills of the State Banks, and particularly those of the selected banks, as above named, extending from Boston to New Orleans, by the line of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, exceeds twenty-five hundred miles, from northeast to south-

west, and may be said to embrace the selected banks of the entire valley of the Mississippi, with the ex-ception of those of Alabama.

The following banks have made arrangements

The following banks have made an arrangement

do do do

Indiana

with the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, to redeem what the Commercial Bank of Chambart, is received on ac-count of the Treasurer of the United States, but nothing beyond this amount, to wit:

Bank of Pittsburgh, Charleston Branch of Bank of Virginia,

This bank purchases and collects domestic ex-change on the following places, at the rates annexed, exclusive of interest:

Charleston, S. C. Savannah, Geo.

Petersburg

Augusta, Mobile, Ala.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,

Baltimore,

Washington,

Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Va

Charleston, Va

Lexington, Ky. St. Louis, Mi.

Dayton, Ohio.

New Orleans,

Indianapolis,

New Albany,

lected banks of

their bills generally, to wit:

Bank of Louisville,

Dayton Bank, Lawrenceburg Bank, Indiana.

Western Reserve Bank,

Wooster, Clinton Bank of Columbus,

Chillicothe, Bank of Mount Pleasant,

payable there.

Franklin Bank of Columbus,

do

With the following banks the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati has made arrangements for the redemption of its bills:

Bank of Pittsburgh,
Louisville,
Dayton,
Charleston Branch of Bank of Virginia,
Schuylkill Bank of Philadelphia, for bills made

Throughout Ohio and Indiana the bills of this bank are received in, and paid out, by banks, in the course of their business, without any arrangement; most of the banks of Ohio, and branches of the

Bank of Indiana, not wishing to make any arrange-ment, except for the redemption of such of their notes as are received through the Land Offices.

plates having its bills redeemed at the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, in the course of the spring,

that bank being now its principal agent in the South.

The Branch of the United States Bank at Cincin-

nati refuses to receive from the Commercial Bank, in exchange for such notes of this bank as she takes

in, any of the notes or checks of the United States

Bank or Branches, except the checks issued at the Branch of Cincinnati, or notes payable at it.

BANK OF MICHIGAN, Detroit.

This bank purchased, between the 1st of December, 1834, and the 31st of January, 1835, Domestic Exchange to the amount of \$99,096

checks on other places to the amount of 160,894.
This bank receives on deposite at par the notes of

the following banks, and purchases at par Domestic

All the New England Banks in good credit,

Its profits is in the sale of Bank Checks, which it

furnishes on the city of New York at 11 per cent.

160 894

do do

During the same period it furnished checks on other places to the amount of

New York Pennsylvania New Jersey

New York do Pennsylvania do New Jersey do Ohio do Baltimore City do Washington City do

Bills on the same places:

The Commercial Bank of Cincinnati contem-

Indianapolis Branch Bank,

Steubenville Bank,

Canton, Massillon,

Zanesville

Richmond,

Madis n.

Bedford,

Richmond; Madison,

New York.

Tennessee,

Mississippi

Philadelphia.

Nashville,

Natchez,

Mobil

Columbus, Ohio,

Lawrenceburg, Ia.

do do do

And those of the selected banks of

premium, and on interior towns of the State of New York at i per cent. premium.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' BANK, Detroit. The purchases of Domestic Exchange by this bank, between the 1st and 31st of January, 1835, were \$26,949 No return has been received of the notes taken on The Cheeks on other places, during the No return has been received deposite by this Bank.

Besides the purchases of Domestic Exchange made by this Bank, it purchased of Foreign Exchange, between the 10th and 19th of January, 1835—

£550 68 548

same period, amounted to 68,548

This bank receives on deposite at par the notes of the following banks, viz: Sterling Bills, on London, - £550 Francs, on Paris, - - fr. 10,318 95

All New England Banks in good credit.
" New York do do Pennsylvania do New Jersey do do do Baltimore City do Washington City do

On all these places it purchases Domestic Bills at Its profits is in the rate charged for Bank Checks.

This bank redeems its notes in New York and Albany, through the Commercial Bank of Albany, at the usual rates. Washington, February 20th, 1835

In the foregoing is furnished a condensed view of the character of our currency and domestic exchange system, which was established and continued by the deposite banks up to 1837. This is fully established by the Executive Message and the Treasury reports. The currency of the country was never more equalized-the Domestic Exchanges were never negotiated at lower rates.

The natural inquiry is, what has operated to break off the system, disorder the currency, and derange the exchanges? -

The President says, "A CONCUR-RENCE OF CIRCUMSTANCES." Mr. Benton exhonorates the banks entirely, and For collecting bills and notes payable in Tennessee says, they had "CAUSE FOR STOPor Alabama, and remitting in checks at sight on Philadelphia or New York, for account of foreign banks and individuals

If such remittances are made to New PING."

The events which led to the revulsion will probably never occur again. Then why not return to the system, forthwith, which was productive of so much benefit to the people, and contributed so essentially to the prosperity of the country? Let us not be told, that we ought not to do it, because it may lead to speculations in the public lands again. That is at all times under the control of the Executive. He can withhold the lands from public sale, or can close the land offices whenever he

We respectfully ask members of Congress, from every section of the country, to reflect and say, whether the interests of those whom they represent, will not be greatly promoted by a return to a state of order and regularity in the currency and domestic exchanges, such as existed in 1835? We address ourselves to the advocates of a National Bank, as well as others, (it being admitted by them generally, that there cannot be one established for three years to come at least.) Can any well wisher of his country's prosperity, of any party whatever, wish a continuance for years of a deranged currency? We trust not. Then we

In the bill offered by Mr. RIVES, in the Senate, as a substitute for the Sub-treasury bill, we think an ample remedy is provided. We do not entertain a doubt, if Congress will take up that bill and adopt it, that in six months thereafter, perhaps in three, the same regularity would be established, the same facilities be extended in the currency, and the same equalization in the domestic exchanges be restored that existed in 1835.

hope they will unite and apply the remedy.

GOV. CASEY.

In the Illinois State Register and People's Advocate of the 18th inst. is the following editorial article:

Gov. Casey — This upright Representative, we per-ceive, is being denounced by the "Madisonian," of Washington, the editor of which, Mr. Casey voted for at the special session. Here is gratitude

And what, reader, do you think is the sin of Mr. Casey! Why, briefly that he has determined to vote for the Independent Treasury bill. The censure of the Madisonian, however, can do no harm to Mr. Casey. The people understand that paper. No confidence is

The following is the article from the Madisonian: " Wa under caucuses for several evenings past, in great tribulation, lest they should commit themselves in the extremity of

their fears, to some policy favorable to the people. The result has been, that a member, who but a few days since boasted his independence, and pretended to spuri the importunities of his partisans, has been tethered by the party, and will not be permitted to go abroad in the day light again without a guardian duly authorized

The above does Gov. Casey great injustice; and believing from its tone, it was not so intended on the part of the editor, we have thought it but justice to all parties to correct it. The paragraph quoted by the Register was not intended to apply to Gov. Casey; and in justice could not apply to him. We spoke of the course pursued by the Sub-Treasurvites to prevent the adoption of Mr. Hamer's resolution; and the allusion therefore to "a member who but a few days ago before boasted his independence, had been tethered by the party," could not apply to Gov. Casey; for, to his honor, be it spoken, that HE VOTED FOR THAT RESOLUTION, we believe, every time it was offered, after as well as before, the meetings of the Sub-Treasuryites. Nor is Mr. Casey the man to be operated on by party faction. Although he generally votes and acts with the friends of the administration, yet he is one of the few men of the day who dares to vote for the interests of his State, let the course or advice of his party be what it may. Thus much we have thought it our duty to say, in justice to Gov. Casey, whom we look upon as a faithful and independent Representative.

ENGRAVING OF WASHINGTON.

The Franklin Print Company of Boston have executed a most excellent full length picture of Washington. It is copied from Stuart's celebrated painting in Fanuiel Hall, and represents the General standing by the side of his charger upon Dorchester Heights, composedly viewing the withdrawal of the British forces in the harbor below. It is a very spirited and finely executed engraving, and certainly the most desirable one we have ever seen of the father of his country.

Tr A gentleman interested in the Franklin Print Co. will be in the city in a few days with the above work, when the members of Congress and citizens generally will be called upon for their patronage.

The 25th ult. was the anniversary of the birth of the Queen Victoria. She is now 19 years of age. The first mercantile flag of Texas hoisted in New York, was, on Thursday last, which was done with

appropriate ceremonies.

ULTRA WHIGS VS. CONSERVATIVES.

The Boston Courier of the 30th ult. "joins most eartily with" the editors of the Richmond Whig, in their estimate of Mr. Rives and his fellow conservatives." " The Whigs," continues the Courier, owe nothing to them."

"Why should they yield to them their support—give to the conservatives the opportunity of obtaining consequence through Whig votes, and place eleventh hour apostales from a party with whom they have no sympathy, in the front of their ranks, to receive the honors which should be awarded to those alone who have stood by them in the bour of trial. ceive the honors which should be awarded to those alone who have stood by them in the hour of trial, and the day of small things. Our ranks are open to all. Our cause is free for everyto enlist in, from the highest to the lowest citizen of the republic. If the conservatives have repented of their subserviency to Gen. Jackson—if they wish to throw off all con-mention with his tend as ing successor, left them icin nection with his toad-eating successor—let them join us openly, freely and heartily, and we shall know how to place confidence in them. So long as they are apparently holding off for the purpose of making the best bargain they can, between the two parties, we can have no fellowship or sympathy with them—and 'those who are not for us are against us.'" The Boston Courier is said to be the "organ" of

certain branch of the whig party, and as such is

entitled to some consideration in this matter of dis-

posing of the conservatives. We are glad of this

opportunity to say that, every day's experience has

proven to us that a union of the conservatives with the ultra whigs is quite as impracticable as a union of the former with the loco foco destructives. Both are equally bigotted, intolerant, and dangerous, and anworthy the countenance or confidence of a liberal Republican. The Richmond Whig accords to the conservatives the high characteristics of "intelligence and patriotism," and yet the editor of the Courier would not permit them to "obtain consequence through whig votes." " The whigs," says this oraove nothing to them." Indeed! Is that your cue? How came the whigs to emerge from an eight years' minority, into the sun-light of a triumphant majority? By what principle in physics have they thus marvellously expanded? tell the Courier that whig pro-creation has not done this-whig principles have not done it. The whigs, therefore, "owe nothing" to themselves!-But they owe every thing to the false step of the administratration, and the patriotism of those who would not follow it. Let but that false step be retraced and atoned for, and the administration come back to the conservative ground it unfortunately abandoned, and the whigs, although they "owe nothing to the conservatives," would immediately fall into the same minority in which they have gloried since the administration of Mr. Adams. "The whigs owe nothing to the conservatives !" Let us see. Let 20 represent the administration. The whigs bore a proportion relatively to the administration, as about 15 to 20. The number 5 is not too large to represent the conservatives. Take 5 from the administration, and the two great parties stand as 15 to 15. Now, how is it possible that the whigs could have triumphed unless some of the conservative 5 gave them their votes? And why should they have given them their votes? Not because there was any perfect virtue or positive attraction in whig principles-but because they were the lesser evil, and it was necessary that the administration should be rebuked. If such be the fact, will it still be insisted that the conservatives are of " no consequence?" The truth is, the whole political revolution has been directed by the "intelligence and patriotism" of the conservatives. They could produce a similar revolution in three months time in favor of the administration, if it would but abandon its destructive policy, and come up to the conservative ground. But the intolerance of the ultra whigs will not

harm the conservatives. They have but one course to pursue, and in that they must persevere, whether cheered or denounced by such politicians as the editor of the Boston Courier-or whether supported or opposed by the party in power, and the loco-foco crew that clamor for its " perpetual ascendancy." The charge that the conservatives are "holding

off for the purpose of making the best bargain they can," is an unfounded and gratuitous libel, worthy of a paper that regards Madison as a "Jacobin."

The National Gazette of Thursday evening, conains the following note from Mr. BIDDLE, the President of the Pennsylvania Bank of the U. S. to the Hon, J. Q. ADAMS. This movement of Mr. Biddle, which he has taken in consequence of the Conservative spirit manifested by Congress, will, no doubt, greatly accelerate the general resumption of specie payments, and we trust that no bank will hesitate to do all in its power to bring about that very desirable

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1838.

My Dear Sir-In my letter of the 7th ult. I stated my belief that there could be no safe nor permanent resumption of specie payments by the banks, until the policy of the Government towards them was

the policy of the Government to an acceptance changed.

The repeal of the Specie Circular by Congress makes that change. I see now, what until now I have not seen, the means of restoring the currency.

I rejoice very sincerely at the termination of this unhappy controversy, and shall cordially co-operate with the Government by promoting what the banks are, I am sure, anxious to effect, an early resumption of specie payments throughout the Union.

With great respect, yours,

N. BIDDLE.

Hon. J. Q. Adams, Washington, D. C.

A communication from the New York Board of Trade addressed to the Bank of the U. S., under date of the 12th ult. contained the following resolu-

"Resolved, That our recollection of the liberal system pursued by the former Bank of the United States, renders us peculiarly solicitous that a large banking institution should be established here, under banking institution should be established by the general banking law, which shall be managed with the same enlarged views, and the same enlightened and liberal policy." Immediately after the vote on the Specie Circular,

Mr. Biddle thus replied to it:

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,

To Mossrs. Gabriel P. Dissosway, Thomas Denny, J. W. Leavitt, and Meigs D. Benjamin.
Gentlemen—Your favor of the 12th inst. accompany-

ing the resolutions of the Board of Trade of the city of New York, requesting that this Bank "would locate a New York, requesting that this Bank "would locate a banking company in this city at the present auspicious time," and adding, "that our recollection of the liberal system pursued by the former Bank of the United States, renders us peculiarly solicitous that a large banking institution should be established here under the general banking law, which shall be managed with the same enlarged views, and the same enlightened and liberal rollers?" was duly submitted to the Basad of Diberal policy." was duly submitted to the Board of Di-rectors. They are deeply sensible in the expression of good will toward the institution, conveyed in the resolu-tions of the Board of Trade, and very cordially recipro-cate them to the commercial community of New York, with whom this Bank has been so long and so satisfactorily connected.

The board of directors, however, delayed their deci-

sion on the subject until they could learn the final ac-tion of Congress upon the financial measures in contem-plation—on the result of which so much of the busiplation—on the result of which so much of the country depend—ness and banking operations of the country depend—The repeal of the specie circular by Congress, which took place yesterday, is deemed the commencement of a more harmonious relation between the banks and the Government, and the board of directors hasten to show the congressions with their confidence in it by renewing their connexions with your city. Accordingly, I am instructed to apprise you your city. Accordingly, I am instructed to apprise you that they will, at an early period, make the necessary arrangements for such an establishment as you request. In the mean time, I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

N. BIDDLE, Presidens.

The number of votes polled at the late election in Mississippi, is about 24,000, being nearly 7000 more than were polled at the election of July last. Pren-

tiss and Word (Whigs) are both in Congress. Prentis's majority over Clatborne is 903, and 1381 over Davis. Word's majority over Claiborne is 270 and 748 over Davis.